DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NIGHT SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6th 1865..

Bills to reclaim Swamp lands; to authorize the leving of a tax in Alamance county for the support of soldiers families: to give jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Wilson; to amend the charter of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plank Road Co; to incorporate the *Conservative* Publishing Company; in reference to the town of Kinton; and divers resolutions passed their their third reading.

The bill to amend the act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization was, after some debate slightly amended and passed.

The bill to exempt the Commissioners and Police of the city of Raleigh from Home Guard duty was rejected on its second reading and the Senate adjourned to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1865.

Pursuant the adjournment to Senate met this morning at 7 o'clock a. m., Speaker Mebane in the chair.

The journal of yesterday's three several sessions were read and approved.

A message was received from the House proposing to postpone the time of adjournment one hour. Agreed to. Also other messages transmitting a number of bills and resolutions for ratification.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

Messrs. Horton and Blount recommended several persons as magistrates. Not agreed to.

The speaker announced Messrs. Ellis and Leitch as the Senate branch of the joint select committee to investigate certain alleged abuses and charter violations by the railroads of the State.

Mr Patterson introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to the Honable Giles Mebane for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Senate during the present session; which resolution was adopted and the Senate rising.

Mr. Speaker Mebane said it was an old established custom on occasions of this sort for the presiding officer to make some remarks, and in compliance with that custom he must testify his appreciation of the compliment the Senate had seen fit to pay him. As the presiding officer of that body he had invariable received the most courteous treatment from all, and now that Senators were about to leave the halls of legislation for a season, and repair to their homes, it was his sincere desire their return might be a safe one and that there they might find their families well and happy. The Senate, he concluded, stands adjourned till the third Thursday in May next, and thereupon, pursuant to joint order, the Senate adjourned till the 18th day of May, 1865.

[In thus closing his accounts of Senate proceedings the Reporter would do injustice to an obliging, energetic, and thoroughly efficient officer of that body were he not to acknowledge the many obligations he is under to Neill McKay Esqs., Principal Clerk. To Mr. Wm. R. Page, Principal, and Mr. Talley, Assistant Door-keeper, he is also indebted for many facilities rendered in performance of his reportorial duties.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at 7 o'clock, Mr. Fowle in the chair, Speaker Donnell being detained by illness from his post.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate requesting the concurrence of that body in a postponement of the time of adjournment one hour.

Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution instructing the Principal Clerk to prepare and have printed a calander of the unfinished business of the session.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury was, under a suspension of the rules, read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the resolution to appoint a joint select committee to investigate alleged abuses and charter violations, by the railroads of the State, was taken up and, under a suspension of the rules, passed its final reading.

Mr. Benbury introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Honorable R. S. Donnell is entitled to and is hereby rendered the thanks of this House of Commons for the able, dignified, and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the sessions of this Legislature.

Mr. Benbury also introduced the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. R. S. Tucker, principal, and Jno. S. Stanley, assistant clerk of this House are hereby tendered the thanks of this House for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On the resolution of thanks to Speaker Donnell,

Mr. Grissom delivered a few remarks, stating the great importance of a Speakership of a legislative body, and paying an eloquent tribute to the conduct of Hon. R. S. Donnell in that capacity.

The House branch of the Joint Select Committee to investigate alleged abuses by the railroad companies of the State, was then announced as consisting of Messrs. Fowle, Phillips, and Brown, of Mecklenburg.

And the House was then declared adjourned till the third Thursday in May next.

[To R. T. Tucker Esqs. Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, the Reporter is largely indebted for valuable assistance—in the way of furnishing documents etc., rendered during the past session. Mr. T. Keeps his journal in excellent order and is ever ready to oblige the Press with every facility, even the most exacting might require.]

FALL OF PRICES.—There is a general feeling of gratification at the downward progress of prices of some of the necessaries of life, flour, corn, pork, bacon, beef, &c. The sales have been at 20 to 50 per cent. below the prices of the earlier part of last week. The most marked change was in flour, which sold on one day at $650 and on the next at $300. Corn fell from $42 to $30, pork from $6 to $4, beef from $3 to 225. There is still a wide margin downwards, for these and other things.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. { NUMBER 32.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—Some years ago, when the secession sentiments first began to spread—when I heard men, North and South, talking so flippantly of war, as if it were a mere pastime—some even promising to drink all the blood that would be spilt, and eat all the Yankees that would ever come down here to figit, (altho' in fact they have never shed a drop of Yankee blood, let alone drinking all that has been shed), I confess to a feeling of perfect amazement at the blindness and infatuation of the people. It is with a somewhat similar feeling that I contemplate the proceedings of the first session of our present Legislature. I feel astonished that inteligent and, I doubt not, patriotic gentlemen should be betrayed by party,—for I can attribute it to nothing else—into such words and conduct as was there exhibited. There are one or two questions I should like to put to a few prominent members of the dominant party in the Legislature—clever men and my friends.

You admit we are engaged in a struggle which requires all our energies and in which our all is involved—one far more important than that which engaged our ancestors in the first revolution. For, if we had failed, they would still have been under a constitutional government, and England had already repealed most of her objectionable measures.—Whereas, if we fail, we—men women and children, rich and poor, will be the victims of a violent and insolent mob. Now, suppose there had been a party in the Legislature of North Carolina during the revolution, which pursued the same course towards their infant government—struggling for existence—which you are now pursuing, how would you regard such a party? How would your country regard them?

There was such a party in the Virginia Legislature at one term, altho' they did not commit themselves quite so full of record, and it required all the ingenuity of their friends afterwards to acquit them of it. Beware my friends, how the record is made up against you. If our cause succeed, which I presum few doubt, this record may look daggers at you. But, if by embarrassing the government you break down our cause and bring ruin and disgrace upon our country, and count the blood of heroes spilt in its defence an unholy thing, then, when an insulted and infuried people and soldiery shall turn and demand "who did it," beware how the record has been made up. For really it does seem to the uninitiated that the main features in the Conservative party, is opposition to their government—here is one point upon which straight and crooked can unite. Does not the dissatisfaction which they manifest, and the opposition they exhibit, tend greatly to embarrass our government and to encourage our enemies? Yet they claim to greatly desire the success of our cause.

Why then deny the means necessary? It would be of no avail for me to assure you I desired your success, and at the same time do all in my power to prevent that success.—Those who openly declare their opposition to the war act at least consistently, while those who advocate the defence of our country, and then throw every obstacle in the way of that defence, place themselves in at least a very dubious situation.

We have recently seen a culmination of this spirit in the case of the Hon. H. S. Foote. I would not advocate the blind adherence to the administration which some exhibit, nor a tame submission to a wrong, but would it not be better to adopt the constitutional means of correcting evils rather than indulge in wholesale denunciations of our Government and rulers.

Now Mr. Editor, what are the big bears that frighten our Legislatures? First, impressments of private property. I have always claimed that impressment of provisions at a fourth their value, was unwise as well as unjust. It tends to discourage the raising of provisions, which of all things in this Confederacy should be encouraged. If they would take all the tobacco and cotton raised since the war, well enough, but I've known people to raise cotton instead of provisions to avoid impressments. But whose fault is it? Not President Davis, nor is it the fault of Congress. It is the fault alone of our State Commissioners, who have shown a lamentable want of judgment in this matter. Impressments are a necessity. Congress has wisely provided for the appointment of Commissioners in each State and if they would act wisely and put provisions at a living price, there would be no grounds of complaint. As it is, let the members pour out their vials of wrath upon the heads of these Commissioners, if upon any. The idea of taking wheat at $7.50 p. bus. when it sells in market for $50.00!! Not one farmer in ten can live at these prices.

Then these members see in the Confederate Government a disposition to override all State-rights and usurp powers never intended to be conferred. Has it not struck you as a little singular that men who have grown gray in battling against State rights should all of a sudden become the main champions of that doctrine? That while the Federal Constitution conferred as much power, the Confederate Constitution, which so nearly resembles it, confers so little?

But they see in the conscription of State officers, certain ruin to the State. 'The Confederate Government shall never, with my consent, touch the smallest State officer.' Now Mr. Editor, I have never been an admirer of conscription. When the first conscript laws, which was rendered necessary by delay was passed, I suggested to some of my friends in the Legislature, for the purpose of avoiding the constitutional question, to make a tender of that part of the militia embraced in the act. That was not done, and one conscript law after another has been passed and acquiesced in until the whole country is committed to conscription. Even the last Legislature claimed the exemption of State officers under the law, and not above and in defiance of the law. It is too late to discuss the right now. If they have the right to conscript the privates in the ranks of the militia, upon what pretext can they be denied the officers? The officers alone would be poorly able to sustain the rights of the State against the Confederate Government, if the issue should come. On the other hand, you would present the absurdity, by multiplying State officers, of robbing the Government of all conscripts. Was that the object in creating a double set of military officers in the State?

But whence this dread of placing State officers in the service of the Government?—It was done under the old Constitution, which gave to Congress the same power to provide for calling out the militia as ours does, and the Supreme Court of the United States decided that under the act of 1795, the President was the sole judge of the necessity.—The State appointed the officers, and that was all. The President of the United States had a right to call out the whole militia—not even excepting, when the State was invaded, the dear Squires themselves. But even admitting that Congress has no right to take the State officers, should not the Legislature give them up? Should the Legislature retain a man at home doing nothing and paying not a cent for it, merely because he is a Magistrate, when we know he is not needed as such? while his neighbor is compelled not only to fight, but to fight at great disadvantage for the want of the support which this *Squire* should give him.

Mr. Editor, it is time no drones were allowed in the hive. No man able to work, should be allowed to live in this Confederacy and eat, unless he work, and work for the public good. Why are our brave troops starving in the trenches, exposed to the cold and rain? Not because there are not men enough at home to feed them. If you think there are no men at home, advertise an important sale, and you will see; and then all the negroes and land are here, and yet you may travel miles upon miles over large farms, with negroes and mules a plenty, and not find a bushel of corn to sell, and but for the much abused tithe law, and the meat and beef law, there would be nothing got from my section for the army. I never saw as much indifference manifested by the farmers. Put them in, unless they are doing something at home to feed and clothe the country. If that were the condition of exemption, our country would be full of meat and bread, and this is the point—if we ever fail it will be here—and any man who is not willing to do his part, I care not how old nor what his occupation, he should be put in—then let the old men fill the shade offices.

Our people have never realized their danger, and I fear never will until too late. Let the Yankees overrun this country—let them get us fully under their power, and then we may discant upon "State rights," and "reflect upon our lineage and ancient freedom" and the sacred privilege of the *habeas corpus*" with a vim.—A day of reckoning will surely come. But, say some, "these State officers constitute a State force." I think this a delusion. It has nearly ruined Georgia, and I fear will ruin this State. Any force to be available in time of war must be kept constantly in the field. When an attack has commenced upon Wilmington, for instance, what avail are troops scattered all over the State? Before they can reach the point, the mischief is complete.—If they are to be kept constantly in the field, would they not be of infinite more service in the regular army, under experienced officers and mixed up with disciplined troops? No one can deny it. If our dependence is upon our State forces, I fear it will be a failure.

But, say they "there are so much corruption and arrogance displayed by these officials. I do not doubt there is corruption, and it should be the effort of all good citizens to expose and correct it. There will be corruption to some extent—as to arrogance, I may have been more fortunate than some, but I've never found but one official that did not show himself a courteous gentleman, and he was a State officer in the State forces. I undertaken to declare the opinion that I can show you as much arrogance in a Yankee railroad conductor as you will find in any Confederate General.

Mr. Editor, I've made this article too long. I feel much anxiety upon some some of these points, which is my apology. On, that we could with one heart and mind push forward until we rid our country of the hated Yankees!! JUSTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.

feb. 3-d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

STRAYED.

On the night of the 1st instant, a large roan Cow, without horns, strayed from my place of residence in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his mark.

Any one informing me where she can be found will oblige me; and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded.

J. D. HUFHAM.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1865-dtf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by

feb 2 dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

FOR SALE.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

jan 30-d4t.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY.

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135,) at the option of the Company. F. A. STAGG,

jan 30-d6t Secretary & Auditor.

LOST.

On the night of the 4th inst., my NOTE BOOK with several valuable papers, among which was some Surgeon Certificate's of my disability. The papers cannot be of any use to any one but myself.

I will pay a liberal reward to the finder for leaving them at the Confederate office or dropping them in the Post Office.

feb 7-d3t. JAMES A. HENDERSON.

SOMETHING NEW

IN

ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!

I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.

GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.

REFER TO

M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D. B. Bell, Enfield, N. C.

feb 4-d4t*

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month

NOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and registered.

This order made at November Term, 1864.

jan 30-d6t. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 23-d6t.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 28 d6t.

CAST STEEL AXES.

We have for sale six or eight dozen (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 28-d6t.

WANTED,

A situation as Governess by a lady fully qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address

Miss. M. E. N.,

jan 28-d5t* Pattonsburg, Va.

WANTED.

By a young man, exempt from service, a situation as teacher. He has had several years' experience and is qualified to impart a good practical education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER,

Macon Depot,

jan 28-d2t* Warren County, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,

dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address

DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,

Warrenton, N. C.

Or, W. T. ALSTON,

jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER

ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 9 dtf

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,

Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.

C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

jan 28-d13feb. Collector for Wake County.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Hillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PEIRCE,

jan 19-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned. W. E. PEIRCE,

Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S., RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,

jan 17-d12t. Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A., RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.

dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of Augnst 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, November 28, 1864.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,

de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.

jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Synthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts.

We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.

E. R. HARRIS, } Executors.

jan 28-d12t. A. J. SEAGLE, }

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; E. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,

Agent Southern Express Company.

jan 18-dtf

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 50 to 600 pounds.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 26-d6t.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II. $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one-third, which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,

nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

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MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,

oct 1-d4m Superintendent

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

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ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

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Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

NOTICE.

Persons who have hired negroes to the Chatham Railroad Company are requested to send them to Raleigh, to the care of Mr. Barringer, Agent at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, who will forward them to their proper destination. By order of

feb 1-d3t J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.

☞ Progress and Conservative copy twice and send bills to the Superintendant.

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feb 2 d3t

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } Editors.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

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nov 1-d2t

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

New Rates.

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The Legislature.

This body adjourned on yesterday morning at nine o'clock, to re-assemble on the 3rd Thursday of May next. It must be a great relief to the people who are true to their country, to get rid, even for this short period, of a body whose majority has made it memorable for all time, for its base and unmanly desertion of the country in its extremest peril.

When it met, it was thought to be composed of men, who had, at heart, the independence of the nation. By far the larger portion of them had been elected either as "out and out" true and loyal men, who, are called destructives; or as Vance Conservatives—men who, though opposed to the administration of President Davis, and inclined to keep up a political partizan organization, were, nevertheless, reliable in the cause of the country. These Vance men had pledged themselves, either directly, or by unmistakable implication, to sustain the war; to urge no separate State action; to oppose agitation, and to support the policy of Gov. Vance, in aid of the conflict in which the nation is engaged. *To our knowledge*, such was the position of Mr. Fowle in this county, as understood by five hundred at least of those who voted for him, whose vote he could never have received, if they could have foreseen the course he has pursued. Such was the position of S. F. Phillips, Mr. Grissom, Amis, Lasater and, with the exception of about fifteen or twenty, all the Conservatives of either house of the Legislature. That the constituents of these gentlemen have been wofully mistaken and deceived, there can be no question.

If the Legislature has done one act to favor the cause of the country—to strengthen its resources, or the force of the army—we should be glad to point it out; on the contrary, in every conceivable way, by all possible devices, openly and shamelessly, it has done every thing that lay in its power to diminish the capacity of the nation to carry on the war; to thwart the government, in its efforts to maintain the struggle for independence; to throw open the country to the inroads of the enemy, and prepare the hearts of the people for submission. It not only filled the offices within its gift with able-bodied men, who were within the age of conscription, but it carved out other offices not needed expressly to provide places into which it might place those liable to conscription, to keep them out of the service. It not only refused to place the justices of the peace in the military service, but it created eight hundred. Some of them, useless officers; and many of them for counties now occupied by the enemy, where by no possibility can they exercise the duties. "*The soldiers in the field shall have no reinforcements—not a man shall be sent to strengthen them They shall fight the war out as they stand.*" We call the attention of the soldiers to this fact. We invite them to look to the Legislative record and they will there find who it has been, who have doomed them to perform unaided, un-reinforced, the hard, arduous, dangerous duties which are more difficult and more dangerous, because, they, the soldiers, are so few. While this Legislature thus refused to add an iota to the strength of the army—while it was resorting to disgraceful shifts to prevent its reinforcement, the enemy was pressing the State in its most vital points, and Gen. Lee was urging, in the most earnest terms, that his forces should be reinforced.

This record is made. It is one of dishonor, however the cause may turn out. If the enemy triumphs over us, he will look at it with wonder and contempt, to see how men could abandon their country in her hour of dire necessity. If the sun of liberty, for us, sink in cloud and storm—if our cause fail—if we are subjugated, and take the place of lost nationalities, on no body more than on this Legislature will sit the responsibility. Through all history, the action of those who will have contributed to this ruin will be recited for the scorn of after ages, and among no portion of mankind will the pusilanimous motive which instigated this action, be more despised than by the enemies of our country, who will profit by it.

The dispatches to-day are of thrilling interest. We forbear comment on them at present.

The *only terms of peace offered by our enemies*, are—

The unconditional submission of the States and people.

The acceptance of the laws confiscating property.

The submission to the liabilities and penalties incurred in the defence of our country.

The acceptance of the amendments to the United States Constitution, taking away the property of the slaveholder, and the establishment of negro equality.

Before expressing the sentiments with which these propositions impress us, we wait to see whether those who have heretofore differed from us, will offer us hopes of united action.

A late Matamoras paper states that reinforcements had arrived at Brazos Santiago, swelling the Federal force there to 2,000, 1500 of whom are negroes.

The habit of politicians is to find fault with administrations whither or no. They accuse, against those who dissgree with them, every imaginable offence. They deal in generalities, so if possible to set the advantage of making an accusation, without affording to those accused, the opportunity of refuting the accusation. In this way, they throw upon the head of government, or the heads of departments, or superior officers, all the offences of subordinates, without ever attempting to bring to their notice the particular offender, or offence—intending only to aid their opposition to certain administrators. But while this is the conduct of partizans, it is an example not to be followed by the public.

All officers of the Government whether civil or military, whether superior or subordinate, are servants of the public interests, and it is the duty of all citizens to take notice when such public servants slight or omit their duties to the public detriment, or are guilty of any malfeasance in the office which they held.

It is for the want of this public scrutiny, and because so few persons are disposed to report the misconduct of those who hold offices, that neglect and disregard of duty, and criminal departures from duty so often occur, by which the Government is brought into disrepute, and the popular rights and interests are damaged.

We present to our readers to day, a sensible and practical article, on this subject from a late Richmond Sentinel, and we commend to our readers, that now when society is deeply interested in the fidelity of public officers, they ought to adopt the Sentinel's suggestions, and feel it a duty to report those who are guilty of improper or negligent conduct.

Malfeasance in Office.

It is the duty of citizens, when an instance of malversation in office comes under their observation, to make report of the offence to the superior authorities. It is a duty which they owe to themselves and the country, and which they may not omit without justly incurring censure. The public interest are involved—nay, in a time like this, the public safety is at stake,—and a patriot has no proper election as the course he will pursue.

This duty of the citizen involves a corresponding duty on the part of the officer to whom offences are to be reported. If the one must inform, the other must listen. If one must indicate the existence of malpractice, the other must promptly investigate and punish.

Nor is the duty of either the citizen or the supervizing authority by any means, confined to such cases of offence as are capable of being presented in the form of an exact accusation, supported by full and technical proof. To lay down such a rule would be to grant impunity to the great majority of criminals.—The purpose of an information is to institute and direct inquiry; and its just responsibility are fully met, if it show *probable cause*. The magistrate commits for trial upon a *reasonable suspicion*. The grand jury orders a man to stand for his life, on *ex parte* testimony.—It is only by an authoritative investigation, that the evidence which unfolds the truth, can usually be discovered; and this investigation it is the province of Government to undertake and to conduct on its own responsibility. If no trial were ever ordered until absolute proof of guilt were first produced, and by some volunteer prosecutor, the courts might almost as well be abolished, and public justice declared at an end.

These principles seem obviously just; but they are not understood to be so conceded in practice, in some of the departments of the Government. Some of the officers who are charged with the oversight of subordinates, do not take hints or ordinary information from citizens, as guides to their own observations and investigations. They require a responsible allegation and formal proof as the foundation of an inquiry. They have been led to adopt this reserve probably in consequence of the great number of complaints due to ignorance or querulousness, or originating in personal feeling. These they may always expect; but these are not sufficient to justify them in repulsing the approaches of all citizens indiscriminately. They should, on the contrary, keep an open door for honest well-meaning men, and receive with manifestations of thankfulness the communications which they may make for the good of the public service. An investigation which the Government may conduct without inconvenience, is often matter of personal feud, perhaps deadly quarrel, if avowedly based on a private accusation. Individuals will shrink from occupying such a position, if not from timidity, at least from that preference for quiet which most men feel. Especially will they do this when they are not personally possessed of proof adequate to the full establishment of their opinions. Officers who place obstacles in the way of receiving information as to the malversation of their subordinates, will find indeed that they escape the annoyance of frivolous complaints, but they will succeed also in giving license to the unworthy to do pretty much as they list.

Such impunity must operate very disadvantageously in a community circumstanced as is ours. An infinite number of public agents are scattered over the country, many of them entrusted with the most delicate duties, where the observation of superiors is impossible, and where, in consequence of the difficulty of detecting irregularities, there can be but little responsibility. In such cases, the public eye and ear, must be the principal witnesses and destructives. The observations of the citizens ought to be carefully invited, and their statements respectfully listened to and duly weighed. They must not be told to be silent unless they shall choose to volunteer as positive accusers and formal prosecutors, and thus give to a public matter the aspect and character of a private alteration. An officer has no right to thrust such an alternative upon a citizen; and its effects is as we have said, to secure license and impunity to offenders, even to such as excite the most open disgust.

Legislative Summary.

The General Assembly met yesterday morning at 7. a. m., and continued in session for about two hours, the time being chiefly consumed in the ratification of acts and resolutions.

Votes of thanks were voted by both Houses to their respective Speakers, and a joint select Committee, Messrs Ellis, Leitch, Fowle, Phillips, and Brown, of Mecklenburg, appointed to investigate alleged abuses and illegallities committed by the railroads of the State.

For the Confederate.

Peace.—Where is it?

Some people tell us that "grim-visaged war" is about to "smooth his wrinkled front," and so decidedly do they prophesy, so conclusively do they reason, that many of us are beginning to believe that we shall really wake up some morning (very soon) and hear the bells tolling the blessed advent of gentle peace. God grant it—if it come honorably. The circumstances of our present political condition, and the rapid strides of great events, make it exceeding difficult for even the best informed minds of the most astute statesmen in the land to have any fixed opinion about "coming events." They "cast their shadows" before us, but the shadows assume no certain shape. Every body knows that we can have peace on terms which amount to practical submission—subjugation. Mr. Lincoln, again and again, has promised to receive us "erring brothers" into the peaceful bosom of the Union, provided we lay down our arms. And unpalatable as this may appear, it is possible that we may yet amaze the nations, whose admiring gaze has been upon us so long, by a cowardly acceptance of the terms. It no longer shocks, nay, scarcely irritates the public mind to hear men in high places counsel action which leads to this deplorable—despicable end. From the Senate chamber of this State loud voices are piteously appealing for negotiations which will effect this sort of peace. Only the other day the senator from Guilford declared, emphatically and dramatically, that it was his fixed purpose to imitate another great senator who always closed his harangues to the Roman Senate, with those memorable words, *delenda est Carthago*.—"In like manner," said the honorable member, "will I continue to close with, *we must have peace.*" The gentleman might have more appropriately stood on the floor of the United States Congress and delivered this eloquence to an audience that would surely applaud; and it would have better conformed to his known sentiments, and the *sense* and *analogy* would have been more strikingly complete, had he said *delenda est confederatio*.

There are not a few leading minds arduously toiling to bring this *destructive* peace to their beloved (?) people. It is a viper whose sting might warm into a vitality and some day strike those who may have too hastily embraced it, and so, these people, with commendable care and due consideration, have lately pushed forward a catspaw orator for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the public. By frequent application of these anesthetic remedies, they hope to get the patient into such condition that the most violent *resecting* operation may be performed. The authors of Mr. Hanes' speech, (recited to the House of Commons two weeks ago,) in their labored theories which sound very plausible to the popular ear, take higher and bolder ground than ever, and it is easy to see in what direction they are moving. The major portion of this remarkable production would sound well in Faneuil Hall, Boston. It is painful to all true Confederates to know that such men have being. The great heart of the nation, we may thank Heaven, does not beat responsively to any such terms of treason. It is perfectly evident that our government is not so basely recreant to all sense of honor, not so lost to reason and good sense, not so foolishly suicidal as to desire or except a reconstructed peace. These are the terms, viz; "Union as it was—Constitution as it is," on which the Federal Government will insist. Failing in this, it is possible that independence may be offered us on the conditions of prospective emancipation of the slaves, and mutual reiteration with immediate enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. There is, evidently, an outside European pressure on the Yankee government, which may operate so powerfully, that, the United States will be the first power, after all, to acknowledge our nationality.

But in this event (should we accept the terms) shall we have *peace?* Not only would it be the policy of wisdom in the Federal Government thus to attempt to heal the grievous wounds inflicted on us, or at least *hide the scars*, but the *allied* States, from sheer necessity of keeping "honor bright," would immediately declare war against France, and, perchance, England; and the bayonets so long pointed at each other would respectively turn to opposite points of the compass. Who can doubt there would be a struggle?—long and great—a struggle of giants, for *the prize of the victors will be a continent.* It would be a death grapple between democracy and monarchy. *Wherever* we turn our eyes, then, grim war stars us in the face. The whole circumference of the political horizon is glowing with its red beams in whose sombre light we stand, and with a kind of fearful solemnity, peer into the great future. "Destiny! destiny!" rings and echoes along the corridor of time, and it is our duty, calmly and wisely, to look straight into this corridor, and if Divine wisdom has decreed war as the inheritance of the present generation, it becomes us to accept *our destiny* right manfully. If this is to be our *normal condition;* if for the living us, never more shall "the war-drums cease to beat, and the battle flags be hurled," it becomes every man of us to act bravely his part.

If the path of duty leads into gloom and danger and darkness, still it is safest and best to *follow* that path. Willing or unwilling, faint-hearted or bold, a higher necessity is pressing us on to the accomplishment of the grand and mysterious purposes of "Him who doeth all things well."

It may be (who knows?) that the time comes when this little globe, of ours shall tremble to its centre with the tread of immense martial hosts gathering for the last grand struggle, and that the heavens above us shall presently echo the fearful thunders of the last battle between "Gog and Magog." It may be that the events now transpiring may be only little scenes in the first act of the last tragedy of nations—that when the curtain falls it will be the last of our petty plays in which Sin and Crime shall be the applauded "stars" of the delighted legions of the damned. It may be that when the curtain shall *next* rise, this stage shall be so regenerated, that the company of heaven bending from their shining seats to witness the glorious performances of Virtue and Purity, shall throw down before the world's foot lights a chapel of plumes from angels' wings, to the "little child" that leads together "the lion and the lamb." In one word, to drop metaphor, it may be that we live in the time which immediately precedes the millenium—that even now the kingdoms of this world totter to their fall, and His kingdom comes. It is enough to make the tear tremble in the eye, the heart throb almost to bursting to see and feel that this may be—though dark—a picture of truth, nature, reality—that we who live now, must be actors in this drama. We cannot look for better times in the popular direction. Rather one thing is *certain*—peace will not, cannot come through either channel whence we now expect it. To seek it either in "*submission*," "unconditional" Union, or "conditional" independence is vain as it would be to expect the solar system, suddenly and miraculously, to cease to obey those natural laws, by which its operations have been governed for nearly six thousand years. Where then shall we look for it? Is there no hope? It is to be feared there is none for the people, weary and sick of war, will, at no distant day, accept a so-called peace. If so, may God have mercy on us all.

The only hope of a lasting peace to these Confederate State is in UNCONDITIONAL INDEPENDENCE. To prosecute the war to that end is not only a duty we owe ourselves, but posterity, and after all, those who favor this, those whom traitors call *war men* are the best and truest *peace men*. It is the surest way, the *only* road to permanent peace for us. But how? why? Because the balance of power would be so equally adjusted on the continent, that none would desire or dare to break the peace. Without alliances, each independent of another, the two democratic and the two monarchical governments would be very quiet in their dispositions. The time might come when the antagonism of feeling and sentiments in the two forms, would generate strife, and then would come a clash of arms, which would sweep one or the other from this land. But that time would not be now. We should escape the ordeal.

Some faces grew sad at the perusal of the last dispatches from Richmond, which stated that the "London *Times*" says that "none of the European powers will guarantee the independence of the Confederacy as proposed, even with agreement to abolish slavery"—and that Butler had said to a Lowell audience that "it is idle to talk of peace or reunion, 'till the rebel army of Northern Virginia is defeated or captured." If the "English Thunderer" and the "Northern Beast" are reliable exponents of the respective sentiments they profess to represent, this is joyful news. For there comes a hope that there is an imperious moral necessity on us to 'fight it out,' and engenders the belief that we can expect nothing much from the great "commission" to Washington. It will, probably, amount to nothing tangible, and it is to be hoped, that existing dissensions may be healed—that no longer by such means shall that demoralization exist among the people at home, which threaters to extend its dangerous influences to the army. We should reserve ourselves for *a little more* of suffering, and of conflict.

Now, in this crisis, we should be firm as the everlasting hills—inflexible as the giant oaks of the forest. We should never consent to desert the cause of Liberty and Independence—that cause to which have been voluntarily given the lives of Jackson Stuart, Ashby, Pettigrew, Bee, Barton and a host of other known and unknown heroes. *We, we, of the present*, who have fought in this war, can never embrace the detested Yankee by re-union—never shake his blood-stained hand in alliance—and surely, on bended knees, will never bow to him in base submission. In the hereafter, when this river of blood shall have flown by, policy may dictate to future generations an alliance or perchance, re-union. But everything forbids it now.

Unconditional Independence is our safest peace. Those who seek conditional union are fit for the tyrant's yoke. There is reaction now, but let us remember that revolutions never go backwards. If we are true to ourselves, all is well. Peace will come in *His* own good time, and with it independence. Even now, the invincible "army of Northern Virginia," guarding alike the gates of historic Petersburg, and the temple of freedom, is sending forth words of good cheer to hearts which were desponding, and thousands of the same voices which have cheered for liberty on a hundred victorious fields, assure their loved ones that all is well, all is well. Submission? never. Re-union! never In tones which may well chill the blood of the oppressing Vandals of the North, and send a thrill of joy to the hearts of all who love this Sunny South, re-echoing like thunder from the cold trenches yonder, and ringing all over this brave land, they are shouting,

"Forward! let us do or die."

FELTON, 9th V. C.

[The above communication was handed in some days since, and we intended it to be inserted in yesterday's paper, but the copy was misplaced.—ED CONFEDERATE.

FROM CHARLESTON.—There has been no change of importance since last report. The only firing heard was two shots in the direction of Stono. Some considerable activity was observed among the small boats plying between the vessels of the fleet. There was also a good deal of signalling in the fleet. No additional increase of vessels is reported.—*Courier.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF SLAVES.

To-day at 12 o'clock, we will offer for sale, by auction, 2 likely No. 1 girls, and 2 first rate men, well qualified, and sold for no fault, but for money.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

feb. 8-d1t

FOR SALE.

5 Barrels good Sugar,
300 Pounds Tallow,
30 Good beef Hides.

—ALSO—

A splendid Black Hawk Horse, four years old, of superior style, and speed. Warranted to trot a mile in three minutes; well broke; color, dark bay, good size. Price $5000.

J. R. MOORE,
feb 8-d5t. Gaston, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining uncalled for in the Post-office at Raleigh on the 4th of February, 1865. Persons calling for letters will please state that they are advertised.

T H Burress,	Miss Aller Parrish,
Miss Mary Day,	Holland Russell,
Serah Due,	Miss Elizabeth Rogers,
M H Ellen,	Edward S Swanson,
Iverson Hargis,	Mrs Mary Williams,
A Leonard,	Miss Nelly Williams,
Wm McGuire,	J Wamhole.
Jas Maddes,	

feb 8. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, twenty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres remaining for corn, partly broke.

The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negro houses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard, a two story barn, a snug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill-site near the residence.

HENRY S. CLARK.
feb 8-d5t* Greensboro', N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Message from the President and Report of the Peace Commission.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The following message was laid before Congress this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, FEB. 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Recently I received written notification, which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally, with unofficial agents, that might be sent by me, with a view of restoring peace. I requested Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might designate, to represent him.

I hereby submit for the information of Congress, a report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which consequence may grant, or permit us to have, nor any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with an acceptance of their recent legislation, including the amendment to the Constitution, for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right, on the part of the Federal Congress, to legislate on the subject of the relation between the white and black population, each. Such is the substance, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution, which has been endorsed by the Congress of the United States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR:—Under your letter of appointment as Commissioners on the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 30th, on board the steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that a message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to terms, conditions, and modes of proceeding, by which peace could be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms, or proposals of any agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him, with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a seperate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like results, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately. That no extended truce or armistice, as advised, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance of the complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States, over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

That, whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, must be accepted, without regard to the rights of individuals, who may be subject to the pains and penalties, under the laws of the United States. But that all such, might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to the President, to remit these pains and penalties, if peace were restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the constitution as adopted by Congress on the 31st, were brought to our mind. These amendments provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceeded the conference, herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have herewith been informed.

Very respectfully,

Signed, A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The Commissioners were not allowed to land at Fortress Monroe.

At 9 o'clock Friday morning Lincoln and Seward met them on board. The interview lasted nearly three hours, resulting as stated in yesterdays telegrams. In course of the conversation, Lincoln stated that Blair's visit to Richmond, so far as it contemplated any arrangement of peace, was without his approval.

Lincoln and Seward both incidentally admitted the probability of complication with foreign nations but professed to be able to suppress the rebellion in time to meet them. They were very courteous to our Commissioners. Lincoln related several anecdotes. In parting he said—"God bless you." Hunter asked to be remembered to all old friends in the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—It is understood that Stephens will return to Georgia in a few days to canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He says the only hope left for the whole South was in strong arms and stout hearts.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The Senate adopted the resolution of thanks to Capt. Semmes, his officers and crew, for the victory over the enemy's steamer Hatteras, for long and arduous cruises in the pursuit of, and destruction of the enemy's commerce.

The negro bill was further discussed; the House amendment leaving the number of slaves to be impressed into the army undefined Agreed to—12 to 8. After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—In the House, resolutions were unanimously adopted, inviting the Commissioners to address the members of Congress and citizens, on Capitol Square.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of investing the President with power to call into the service all able-bodied male negroes in the Confederate States, to be used as he may think best, to aid in the military defence of our country. The motion to lay them on the table—negatived 32 to 39. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Chamber's resolution of enquiry, whether the Confederate Government has the right to purchase slaves as soldiers and offer them freedom, was tabled 35 to —

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The Herald of the 3d inst., received. It contains an account of the movements of the peace Commissioners, and Lincoln, and speculation as to the result.

Advices from Hilton Head says:

Two corps of Shermans army are advancing against Charleston.

More than two hundred buildings were destroyed by fire in Savannah.

Lincoln has abated twenty-five per cent. of the quota of New York, under the impending draft.

Gold unchanged. Later European news unimportant.

Official from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—Following dispatch was received to-day:

To Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy moved in strong force yesterday, to Hatchers' Run. Part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry, crossed, proceeded on Vaughan's road with his infantry to Cat Tail creek, and with his cavalry to Dinwiddie C. H., where its advance encountered Horton with our cavalry, and retired in the afternoon. Part of Hill's and Gordon's troops, demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill; finding him entrenched, they withdrew after dark.

During the night, the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it, and were reported to be re-crossing this morning. Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked, and the battle was obstinately contested several hours; but Gen. Pegram, being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred; and the division was pressed back to its original position.—Evans' division was ordered by Gen. Gordon, to support Gen. Pegram. They charged the enemy and forced him back; but in turn, was compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences at Hatcher's run. Our loss reported small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

Immense War Meeting in Richmond—Speeches of President Davis and Gov. Smith.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—In pursuance of a call Gov. Smith addressed an immense public meeting last night at the African Church. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted. The last one was as follows:

Resolved, That in this presence, and in the face of the world, reverently invoking thereto the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberties and independence, and to this end, mutually pledge ourselves, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

President Davis addressed the meeting about 30 minutes. He was rejoiced to witness this demonstration; and expressed his belief that if the people would give hearty, unanimous response to the demands of the present exigency, the enemy would next ask for a conference in which to make known our demands. His life was bound up in the Confederacy, under no circumstances would he be again for reconstruction and union. The President was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic cheering.

Several other addresses were delivered. A call for another mass-meeting, for Thursday has been published. Weather very inclement today, the ground is covered with snow and sleet.

Fight Near Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—There was heavy fighting on our right yesterday and to-day, which resulted favorably to our arms, during a reconnoisance made by Gen. Pegram's Division to Hatcher's Run. Yesterday the enemy attacked and forced his Division back some distance. He was reinforced by Gen. Gordon's Division, when in turn the enemy was forced back a second time. The enemy being reinforced attacked and drove our men, until being strengthened by Mahone's Division, commanded by Gen. Finnegan, a grand charge by the three divisons was made and the enemies, lines broken. A running fight was kept up until after dark, when the Yankees took shelter in their new works on Hatcher's Run, from which they were not driven. Gen. John Pegram was killed. Many of the enemy killed and wounded, and a few, taken prisoners. Our loss was several hundred.

This morning of the enemy advanced upon and charged our lines south of Burges's Mill, but were handsomely repulsed. In a charge upon the enemy, Gen. Sorrell, of Ga., was painfully wounded. Heavy firing heard late this afternoon in the same direction. Cause unexplained.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The Philidelphia Enquirer of the 4th has been received. It contains nothing of interest. Impression prevailed at the North on Friday that the conference at Fortress Monroe would result in peace. Nothing else was talked of. Gold closed, however, at 270.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Brown submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill with the least practicable delay, to take into the military service of the Confederate States, a number of negro soldiers, not to exceed two hundred thousand, by voluntary enlistment, with the consent of their masters, or by conscription, as may be found necessary; and, that the Committee provide in said bill, for emancipating said negroes in all cases, where they prove loyal and true to the end of the war; and, for immediate payment under proper restrictions, of their present value to their owners.

Mr. Brown said he introduced this resolution to show, that in his opinion, the time had come when we should employ negro troops. Now if ever was the time. We were in the very crisis of our fate. He had seen, with pleasure, the revival of the war spirit, and hoped it would sweep through the land; but still found our armies not strong enough to withstand the enemy, without the employment of negro troops.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the resolution was transferred to the secret calendar. The Senate then resolved itself into secret session.

The House made public the subject which has engaged its attention in secret session for several days past, to wit: the tax bill to meet the discovery of an error in immediate liabilities. The government needs four hundred millions dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury recommends an increase of the tax one hundred per cent. to meet the deficiency; he says the character of this debt is such that its payment cannot be neglected or postponed, without danger and seriously embarrassing the operations of the War Department.—The House then resolved itself into secret session.

TEACHER WANTED.

I wish to employ a lady of experience, (well qualified to teach the English branches, and music on the Piano) to take charge of a school in my family. References given and required. A lady of piety prefered.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
feb 6 d4t* Box 129, Charlotte, N. C.